New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1761 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—51 Wall-st. and 32 Beaver

Marine Disasters.

SCHOONER M. J. PRESTMAN ABANDONED.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Monday, May 4.

The schooner *M. J. Prestman*, Capt. WINLOW, Bilton, Del., from New York, bound to Saltilla River, Ga., sailed April 19, sprung a leak, and was abandoned sinking at sea April 21, lat. 29° 20', lon. 69°; captain and crew taken off same day by brig Susan, from Boston for this place, and arrived yesterday. The *M. J. P.* was a new vessel, of 300 tons burden.

BOSTON, Monday, May 11.

The brig *Baron Lind* arrived at Jacksonville on the 3d, from Boston with the Captain and crew of the schooner *M. J. Prestgman*, from Saltilla River, abandoned April 21, in a sinking condition.

BAD CONDITION OF THE SHIP STAR KINGDOM.

NORFOLK, Saturday, May 9.

The ship *Star Kingdom*, ashore at Currituck, N. C., is in a very bad condition. Her main deck is even with the water; her spars, rigging and sails are standing, and the vessel straining badly, laying nearly broadside to the sea. [By letter to Messrs. Johnson & Higgins.]

Buffalo Harbor Still Closed.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 11.

The propeller *T. J. Bradley*, which started down her dock on Saturday morning, is still hooked in the ice about one and a half miles from the Buffalo Light-house. There is a light wind from the Northeast and the weather is clear and cold. Two vessels are in sight over on the south shore. No ice is moving down the Niagara River this morning.

Bank Defalcation in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Monday, May 11.

The Mercantile Bank of this city have discovered a defalcation of $2,700 in the account of their late teller, DUDLEY SEDGWICK, who has gone to California. The loss falls upon Sedgwick's bondsmen.

Shipments of Breadstuffs.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 11.

There were afloat from Lake Michigan for Oswego, up to *May 8, 10,700 bbls. of FLOUR*, and 250,000 bushels of WHEAT, mostly from Milwaukie. No Corn *had been shipped from the upper Lake up to May 8*, on this port.

Mr. Everett at Utica.

UTICA, Monday, May 11.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his address on WASHINGTON, in this City on the 21st instant.

Sale of the American Watch Company's Property.

BOSTON, Monday, May 11.

The real estate workshop of the American Watch Company in Waltham, has been sold to ROYAL E. ROBBINS, of New-York, for $37,500.

Non-Arrival of the California Steamer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 11.

The California mails and Havana, are now fully due at this port, but up to an early hour this evening, the steamer had not arrived at the Balize.

Suicide of a Universalist.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 11.

Rev. THEO. H. MCPHAIL, Pastor of the Presbyterian Churches at Snow Hill, Stonetown and Pitts' Landing, in Worcester County, committed suicide about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, by jumping into the bay from the hurricane deck of the steamer *William Small*. His health had been bad and his mind impaired for some time. He leaves a wife and five children at Norfolk.

Correction—Attempted Walker Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 11.

The dispatch stating that a Walker meeting was held in Baltimore on Saturday evening, to devise means to aid the cause of Gen. WALKER, was a mistake, as no such meeting took place there, but in this city.

The Weather.

ROUSE'S POINT, Monday, May 11.

Three or four inches of snow fell last night, out towards Ogdensburg. The weather is cold and cloudy.

MARINE MATTERS.

LOSS OF THE BARK RESTLESS, OF NEW-LONDON.—Messrs. WILLIAMS & HAVEN, of New-London, some time since received rumors of the loss of their bark, but, unwilling to credit the intelligence, paid but little attention to the matter. Information of a positive character has now reached them, which leaves no doubt that the vessel is lost, and that all on board have perished. Captain JEFFERY, of the bark *Pearl*, of New-London, writes that he was in a heavy gale of wind, off Tristan de Acunha, and after the gale abated he saw a roundhouse floating, painted white, which resembled that belonging to the bark *Restless*, Captain MORGAN.

A letter to ELWOOD WALKER, Esq., dated Jacksonville, Fla., May 4, reports the total loss of the schooner *M. J. Prestgman*, WM. C. WINSLOW, master, of Milton, Del. She was from New-York, bound to Saltilla River, Geo., and was abandoned, sinking, at sea April 21, in Lat. 29° 20'; Long. 69°—the Captain and crew being taken off safely, by the brig *Susan*, from Boston, which arrived at that place on the 3d.

The schooner *Moonlight*, of Newark, had put into Wilmington, N. C., in a leaky condition last week, and her keel was found to be broken and split. She was placed on the ways for repairs.

SMALL BOAT CAPSIZED.—At 2½ o'clock this afternoon a small boat belonging to Peck-slip, having on board eight persons, was upset off Pier No. 1 North River, and one man, whose name we could not ascertain, was drowned.

The steamer *Thomas Powell* broke her shaft on her downward trip from Poughkeepsie this morning. She lays at present at Cold Spring Foundry.

RESCUE OF A PASSENGER SHIP AND FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS.—We learn from a Plymouth paper that the *Tagus*, one of the Peninsula and Oriental steamers, Capt. CHRISTIAN, came into this harbor (Plymouth) yesterday, just before noon, bringing in tow the ship *Martin Luther*, of Liverpool, Capt. GORDON, a total wreck, having on board 490 emigrants, bound to Quebec. It happened that at 11½ A. M., on the previous day, Capt. CHRISTIAN observed a vessel dismasted and distressed, a little on the port bow. He stared for her, and found she was a total wreck. She had a *signal of distress flying*, "*Can you assist a vessel in distress?*" Then she *hoisted another*: "*Passengers on board.*" The Captain of the *Tagus* immediately lowered the life-boat, and after much difficulty and danger succeeded in getting her tow-ropes on board. This proceeding took two hours and a half, the sea rolling heavily all the time, so that the *Martin Luther* could not be boarded. It appeared that the *Martin Luther* left Liverpool on Saturday, and was caught in a tremendous gale on Monday, at 8 o'clock in the morning. She was picked up about 18 miles from Ushant, and had she not been rescued at that time, she would most probably have soon gone to pieces, and no one would have been left to tell the melancholy story. Lieut. CARTWRIGHT, R. N., of this town, was in charge of the admiralty mails, and he was one of the volunteers to the boat. There was the greatest difficulty and danger in getting the tow line on board the ship.

By a letter from one of the passengers we learn that the ship sailed from Liverpool on Thursday (9th). On Easter Sunday she encountered this gale in the Bay of Biscay, probably 100 miles to the west of Ushant, she became a total wreck at 9 A. M., on Monday, having nothing left but the stump of the foremast, on which, however, they contrived to hoist the signal. On Tuesday the *Tagus* providentially fell in with her, as above narrated; and on Wednesday noon she brought her into Plymouth. From nothing being said on the subject, we are in hopes that no lives were lost. All her boats must have been carried away or destroyed, thus leaving them without the slightest chance of escape. Five hours more would have drifted the ship and her unfortunate passengers upon the rocks of Ushant, so justly dreaded by mariners, even in the most moderate weather. We are not able further to particularize, except as to the almost total loss and destruction of everything belonging to the unfortunate passengers.

The Geological survey of Tennessee has been published in a volume of 192 pages, with a geological map of the State prepared by PROF. SAFFORD.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Union Theological Seminary.

The Union Theological Seminary Anniversary took place last evening, at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. There was a crowded attendance. At 8 o'clock the exercises were opened with prayer, by Rev. Dr. WILSON, of Newark. After music, which filled the various succeeding intervals, always excellent in its execution, the exercises were delivered in the following order:

The Dignity of the Sabbath School—By Joseph Anderson, New-York.

Is God our Father?—By Thos. L. Bylington, Belvidere, N. J.

"*Through a Glass, darkly*"—By Oliver E. Cook, Tarrytown.

The American Pulpit—By Chas. D. Helmer, New-York.

Gospel Grace Old—By Rollin A. Sawyer, Austinburg, Ohio.

The Resurrection—By Avery E. Walker, Unionsquare.

"*The Shield of Faith*"—By Erskine N. White, New-York.

The Address to the Graduating Class was then delivered by Dr. HITCHCOCK.

A parting ode followed, of which the following was the chorus:

"Turn let our blending voices tell
The meaning of these hours,
And weave the ocean-browed Farewell
A crown of Hope's sweet flowers."

The following constitutes the roll of the graduates: Joseph Anderson, New-York; Quincy Blakely, Fowler, Vt.; Theodore L. Bylington, Belvidere, N. J.; Edward Cheney, New-York; Oliver E. Cook, Tarrytown; James M. Dickson, Syracuse, Vt.; William B. Dwight, Constantinople, Turkey; Henry W. Hazlitt, Jamestown; George D. A. Russell, New-York; Charles D. Helmer, New-York; Charles H. Hemway, Philadelphia, Pa; Carlton S. Horton, New-York; Inglis Lewis, Jacksonville, Ill.; C. L. Loomis, Booneville, Mo.; Charles H. Payson, New-York; Rollin A. Sawyer, Austinburg, O.; J. Ford Sutton, Franklin Square; Wm. M. Thomson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Avery E. Walker, Union Square; Erskine N. White, New-York.

American Seamen's Friend Society.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society was celebrated at Dr. SPRAGUE'S Church, in Fourteenth-street, last evening. The annual report, read by Mr. WARNER, one of the Secretaries, shows the following results of the operations of the year:

The receipts of the Society during the year were $27,350 98, and the expenditures, $29,431 16. Of these amounts, $3,726 84 were raised and expended by the Boston branch. Were those of all the auxiliaries and local Societies included, the amount would reach nearly $100,000.

Revivals have been enjoyed at the Mariners' Church and other chapels, and at the Sailors' Home in the *City. 134 persons have united with the former in profession during thirteen months, and about 60 hopeful conversions have occurred at the latter. 2,940 sailors* have boarded at the Home during the year, making 50,698 since the institution was opened. $250,000 have been saved by seamen from their wages, and deposited in the Seamen's Savings Bank, besides considerable sums in other banks, and which have been sent home direct to their families and friends.

The Society's present foreign stations are at St. John's, New Brunswick; Copenhagen, Gothland, Havre, Marseilles, Aspinwall, Panama, Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, Callao, Honolulu, Lahaina, Hilo, and Canton.

The speakers were Rev. F. L. CUTLER, Joseph HOWES, Mr. JOHN HARRIS (a sailor) and Rev. WM. WARD, of Illinois College. Mr. CUTLER said that the title of this Society was a speech in itself—it was "American," and it was "friendly." He knew no class of men who needed friends more than a sailor; no man is more exposed to temptation than he. The merchant he considered in duty bound to aid the seaman to resist these temptations by placing before him the means of becoming a better man. The sailor has no home but such as an institution like this Society provides for him; and a home is the first thing he wants. Mr. CUTLER earnestly protested against the continuance of the present system of payment of seamen's wages in advance, and referred to the reports of cruelties of officers of merchant ships and the piracy of the forecastle, and was not backward in condemning such practices.

JOSEPH HOWES followed in one of his old-fashioned speeches, full of point and humor. He based his argument in favor of this Society upon the fact of the rapid increase of American commerce—from a total tonnage of 1,191,000 in 1830, to 5,212,000 tons in 1855, and from a roll of 90,000 seamen in 1830, to 400,000 in 1855—a quarter of a century increasing both four-fold. He also urged the obligation of merchants to do good to the sailor.

Mr. JOHN BYRNE gave the narrative of his own experience on board a man-of-war, his conversion, and his labors among seamen, and was followed by Dr. STUYVESANT in some general remarks.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The fifth annual meeting was held last evening, according to appointment, in the Church of Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, Baptist, in Twenty-third street. The audience, which consisted mostly of young men and women, was large, and manifested much interest in the exercises. These began at 8 o'clock, by an effective voluntary by Mr. S. LANAR, followed by a prayer from Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, the pastor of the Church. There was then reading of the Scriptures, an anthem by the choir, and the reading of the annual report by the President, S. M. STEBBINS.

"In presenting our fifth annual report," said that document, "we have to own that for several months past a want of harmony has existed in our midst. Without expressing any opinion as to its cause, we are most happy to believe that we are again to realize a good degree of union and prosperity. Excepting the two or three months past, the year has been one of unusual success, and we are not ready to think less of the work in which we are engaged than ever before.

The Committees of the Association have worked with pleasing efficiency. The Boarding House has a better register of boarding houses than ever before, and a large number of young men have been aided in securing comfortable Christian homes. The Employment Committee has been the means of unusually important service. Some of our most eminent mercantile houses have applied to the Committee for their clerks. On an average about 20 young men a month have received aid. The Lecture Committee secured the delivery, during the past Winter, of lectures by JOHN B. GOUGH, Rev. F. VINTON, Rev. E. HITCHCOCK, Lieut. MAURY, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, and Prof. E. L. YOUMANS. Large and attentive audiences were generally present. The course of Sabbath Evening Sermons, delivered by Rev. W. W. EVERTS, of Louisville, Ky.; Rev. W. HAGUE, Rev. M. S. HUTTON, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, and Rev. T. L. CUTLER, were well attended.

Regular monthly meetings have been held, at which Essays have been read on the following subjects: "The Fruit of Missions," "Action," "Our influence and its teachings," "The Bible in heathen lands," "*Sectarianism opposed to the progress of Christianity*," "Duties of Christians to emigrants," "Relations of merchants and clerks," "Religion, theoretical and practical." These topics were also discussed by the members with evident profit.

The library has been increased—over 350 volumes having been added during the year, 200 by donation. Total number of volumes now on our shelves, 2,937. Important daily, weekly and monthly publications have been provided; our reading rooms are now scarcely less attractive than any in the City.

We have completed arrangements for classes in the languages, gymnastics, &c., in some of the best institutions in the City.

Financially, we have suffered some embarrassments from the want of proper organization of effort, and from an unusual expenditure in fitting up our rooms; but we confidently believe that by the exertions now being made, we may soon, under Divine favor, owe no man anything but love. * * *

While some of our brethren left us under the impression that our want of harmony in recent discussions could never be overcome, we still have over 600 members."

At the Wednesday evening and Sabbath afternoon devotional gatherings the attendance has been large, and the spirit of devotion fervent and humble.

The speakers were Rev. Dr. J. M. STUYVESANT, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD and Rev. THEO. L. CUTLER, GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, who was announced to speak, was detained at home by a bereavement in his family.

Rev. Mr. STUYVESANT took early occasion to remark upon the extraordinary movement in this City, on the part of some who occupied the pulpit, to bolster up the Fisy as a recovery and immortal amusement, and deprecated it, with much earnestness, as fraught with great danger to young souls.

Rev. Mr. HATFIELD was present during the active part of his physician, and but poorly prepared to make an address—but before he closed the audience evidently thought he succeeded very well for a sick man.

He also referred to the position of Dr. BELLOWS on the subject of amusements, censuring him for desecrating the pulpit by a defense of that fruitful source of all evil—the Theatre.

Rev. Mr. CUTLER made the closing speech of the evening, in his happiest style, holding the audience in breathless attention throughout. In answer to the charge that these Associations were useless, and drew away the young men from their attendance at the church prayer-meetings, he remarked that if the truth were known concerning some of these young men, instead of being at the meetings of this Association, they were decorating themselves for Mrs. POTIPHAR'S ball, or, worse, were blunting, yea, brushing, in the haunts of those moral institutions—as our good fellow-citizen Dr. BELLOWS would have them—at the representation of some lewd French play like "Camille," which ought to be blasted back to Paris, and from Paris to purgatory whence it came.

A collection was taken, and the meeting closed with a doxology and the benediction.

The Anniversaries.

SUNDAY, MAY 10.

American and Foreign Christian Union—At 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. WOOD'S) No. 408 Broome-street.

New-York Sunday School Union.—The General Anniversary in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-street, beginning at 7½ o'clock.

Some 40 Sunday Schools of the Union, comprising some 4,000 pupils, will assemble in the Academy of Music, on Fourteenth-street, at 3 o'clock, where, besides singing by the children, addresses will be made to the children. The remainder of the 900 schools will gather in the churches in Market-street, Broome-street, Spring-street, Stanton-street, Twenty-third-street, Twenty-fifth-street, and Forty-second-street.

New York Colonization Society—At Dr. HATTON'S Church, on Washington-square, at 7½ P. M.

American Anti-Slavery Society—At the City Assembly Rooms, (No. 448 Broadway,) at 10 A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

The Port Society, at 3½ P. M., corner of Catharine and Madison streets.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

American Tract Society—Business meeting, Dr. HUTTON'S Church, (University-place,) at 9 A. M. Anniversary at 10 A. M., same place.

American Anti-Slavery Society, Continued—At 10 A. M., and 7½ P. M., at the City Assembly Rooms.

New-York Anti-Slavery Society—*At the City Assembly Rooms*, at 7½ o'clock.

American Congregational Union—Annual meeting, at 10½ A. M., in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. Address by Professor SHEPARD, of Bangor, Maine. Subject—"The Congregational Ministry of New-England."

American Home Missionary Society—In the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, corner of Fifteenth-street, at 7½ P. M.

The Blind Asylum—Academy of Music, 4 P. M.

Systematic Benefactions Society—At 3½ o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-street.

American Temperance Union.—At 7½ P. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. WOOD'S,) No. 408 Broome-street, between Broadway and Centre-streets.

The Five Points House of Industry—At 3 o'clock P. M., in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, (Dr. CHEEVER'S.)

The New-York Infirmary for Women and Children—At the Infirmary, corner of Crosby and Bleecker streets, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

American Bible Society—10 A. M., in Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, on Union-square.

American Congregational Union—The annual business meeting, in the Lecture-Room of the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, at 3 P. M. The collation will be given on the evening of the same day, at the City Assembly Rooms, at 7½ P. M.

American Temperance Union.

The American Abolition Society will hold its anniversary meeting at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, on Thursday, May 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

A. D. C. F. M.—In Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Universalist Sabbath Schools at 3½ P. M., in the Broadway Universalist Church, No. 548 Broadway.

SUNDAY, MAY 17.

Central American Education Society—The annual sermon in behalf of this Society will be preached by Rev. EDNA A. HUNTINGTON, D. D., Professor in the Auburn Theological Seminary, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Port Society—At the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets, on Tuesday evening, May 12, at 7½ o'clock.

Union Theological Seminary—Mercer-street Church, 7½ P. M.

Rebellion at the Sing Sing Prison.

There was a "right smart chance" for a riot and insurrection at the Sing Sing Prison on Sunday morning, which, but for the prompt and efficient action of the officers, would have resulted in a loss to the State of the services of some thirty or forty most hardened rascals.

As the gangs or companies of men were leaving the mess-room to pass into the chapel, those who worked in the quarries, in the tapestry shop and in the plating department, about seventy in all, broke ranks, and raising an alarm of fire, started to run from the yards. About one-half went around the south wing of the prison, and passing through the stone shop sought to escape down the railroad. Intimidated probably by the near proximity of the guards, most of the gang turned back, while a few dodged into the arch, and started up the railroad track. As the remainder came through the yard, apparently for the purpose of joining the others, they were headed off by the officers, captured and locked up.

The other half fled up the track of the railroad, towards the dépôt, yelling wildly, and brandishing slung-shots, knives, hammers, and such other weapons as they had been able to conceal about their persons the night previous. They seemed to have no definite plan of action—each apparently looking out for himself. Some kept the line of the railroad—some took to the water—some climbed up the banks, and sought to escape through the back country.

The officers of the Prison succeeded, however, in surrounding this gang, and in driving the men back to their cells. A general muster was then had, and on counting up, it was ascertained that two men were missing. These were soon found—one hid in the lime-kiln, and the other stowed away comfortably behind some machinery in the stone shop.

A partial investigation of the circumstances attending this attempt to escape, reveals the fact that there was a conspiracy organized about a week or ten days ago, the ringleaders being HENRY MCINTOSH *alias* THOMAS DUNN, of the quarry gang; ARED SMITH *alias* DAD BRADY, of the tapestry shop, and WILLIAM JOHNSON, of the plating department.

MCINTOSH, or DUNN, was formerly in prison, but was pardoned out last Summer. In January last he was convicted in Kings County of burglary, and sent back to prison for the term of nine years and six months. He is an Irishman by birth, about twenty-three years of age, and a desperate, hardened rogue.

SMITH, *alias* BRADY, is an American; was convicted in Kings County of grand larceny, and *sentenced for three years. He had but about fourteen* months to stay. He is an old offender.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, is an Irishman, sent up from this City. He is in for his first offence.

These three agreed among themselves to feign sickness, that they might meet together in the Hospital. This they did so well as to deceive the officers most completely. They finished all their arrangements, and held their final meeting on Friday last, at which time it was determined that the attempt to break out should be made on Sunday morning when marching to the chapel.

They communicated their plans to their associates in their respective shops, until they had secured the coöperation of about forty. It is supposed that the thirty who joined them at the moment when they broke ranks were led off by the alarm of fire, and without any intention of attempting to escape. These made up the gang that first surrendered.

When it was apparent that the officers of the Prison were not to be intimidated, and that they would certainly capture the refractory, the first man to "cave in" was DUNN, who begged lustily to be let off, and proffered his services in giving the names of those who were engaged in the plot. He now claims the credit of uniting with them, that he might control and expose their movements.

Only two of the subsectory made much show of resisting—when it came to close quarters. One of these stabbed with the late Principal Keeper, Mr. CUMMINGS, but let go upon the first intimation that there were pistols for one only, and that he stood at the wrong end of the muzzle. Another threatened an attack on Mr. GEORGE WARDWORTH, who is one of the most determined and fearless of the Keepers. He fired his pistol at the convict, but the ball passed between his arm and his body, which it slightly grazed. The convict fell, evidently more frightened than hurt, but thoroughly cured of his pugnacity.

Having established order, the officers proceeded to deal summarily with those who were recognized as engaged in the conspiracy. The shower-bath—that modern substitute for the rack and thumb-screw—was brought into requisition, and kept constantly employed until about forty of the refractory had felt the gushing waters. In addition to the showering, the ringleaders were placed upon bread and water diet, to be enjoyed in a dark cell or dungeon—this diet and the solitary confinement to last until they shall be duly repentant—a state to which they probably succeeded within the twenty-four hours following their incarceration.

Yesterday morning the prison was unlocked at the usual hour, and the men filed off to their work with something more than their accustomed decorum and in excellent order. The prompt, decisive action of Mr. BRADENBURG, the Warden, and his subordinate officers, together with the cooling waters of the bathing establishment, had left marked traces of the salutary effect which prompt arrest and certain punishment seldom fail to produce.

One of the Inspectors, Mr. WESLEY BAILEY, was present at the Prison when the rebellion broke out. He will promptly commence an investigation of the causes which produced it, and the means by which the men had been enabled to carry on such an intercourse as must have preceded the revolt. He will probably find it somewhat difficult to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the cause and the means; but if common report be not common slander, the Inspectors might see all in a small-sized looking glass. They would, looking back over the past two or three years, realise that for that period, under the government of inefficient and too often inconsiderate—if not intemperate—subordinates, the discipline of the Institution run down until not only men but officers were thoroughly demoralised. Fortunately—it is alleged—for the State, circumstances have lately occurred which have partially removed the causes which so largely produced the demoralisation of the inmates of the prison. The rebellion of Sunday must be the *inevitable, legitimate fruit of errors and indiscretions* which the officials themselves committed. Though *these have been in a great measure remedied*, the Inspectors cannot be more profitably employed than in thoroughly acquainting themselves with the extent of the evil influences yet pervading the prison, and applying such timely remedies as will best prevent a *recurrence of the riot and outbreak of Sunday.*

The Quarantine War—Condition of Public Feeling on Staten Island.

A reporter of the Times visited the ruins of the buildings burned last week at Seguine's Point, on Sunday. A considerable number of people had gathered on the ground, actuated, apparently, by mere idle curiosity. The complete indifference of the inhabitants of the immediate vicinity to the prospect of the Quarantine's being established among them, their entire ignorance of all circumstances connected with the burning of the buildings, and their general and frequently-expressed opinion of the impossibility of detecting the incendiaries, was, quite remarkable. Very few other expressions of feeling or opinion on the subject were heard. One guessed that the men who fired the buildings were never in *Virginia*. Another that if the Commissioners persisted in building a Yellow Fever Hospital on the ground, it would take more than 500 policemen to protect it. Another thought policemen and nurses could not fire to buildings as well as anybody else; and afterwards, that before they had a Quarantine fastened on Seguine's Point there would be a war a good deal worse than the Anti-Rent war. Oystermen were pretty fierce characters, and wouldn't be very easy to whip. They had got a good deal too much at stake to give it up easily. He expected we should see some naval engagements in course of a month or two.

The coachman who escaped from Mr. WOLFE'S mansion after the fire was started, was on the ground. He stated that no alarm was given and that he was obliged to leap from the third-story window. Some one also said that a stone had been thrown through the window in which he slept, but how he knew this our reporter could not ascertain. It was also said that the house was but two stories in height. After leaping out the coachman said he saw some men dodging among the shrubbery. He thought they were too many for him and he did not go towards them; did not know which way they went, did not know how many there were of them; six or seven he should think.

The following communication, claiming to express the settled and determined sentiment of the people of the vicinity, comes to us from one of the most intelligent, respectable and influential of their numbers. We give it as an indication of the feeling which prevails among them:

THE STATEN ISLAND INCENDIARIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article in the Times of this morning, under the above title, seems to demand a reply, and, as one of those who sympathise with the incendiaries, and who will do all in their power to protect them, I shall undertake to assert that there is, and is likely to be, a very different disposition on the part of some of the inhabitants of the Island, who claim to be "gentlemen," from that which you recommend, or even that which you assume to exist. Speaking for such, I deny most emphatically that we have the slightest desire to escape the charge of inciting the people to rebellion. We hold fast to our resolution to resist the establishment of the Quarantine at Seguine's Point "with all the powers which God has given us." We meant, and mean all that was expressed in this phrase, and the public should understand at once that if this rascally scheme is persisted in it is likely to cost hundreds of lives and millions of property. To purchase exemption from it we well know we could afford to spend a million dollars, and that the success of the scheme will probably cost not hundreds but thousands of lives we are equally well aware. Do you think we are to be frightened by the denunciations of rebellion? When, in God's name, is the sacred right of rebellion not to be employed, if not in circumstances such as these?

If the State, in mere wantonness or in petty spite, against a bad neighbor, should anchor a fleet of armed vessels in front of our villages and make any preparation to cannonade them, do you think it would be wrong for us to prepare to resist the villainy? What is proposed is a thousand times more palpably an occasion for rebellion.

The burning of the Wolfe houses is only regretted among us as having been at present unnecessary—as premature and unauthoritative action. It is a *matter of small consequence, in any case, but understanding* and sympathising entirely with the hasty zeal of the individuals who took these means of showing their sincerity to those who had previously received their warnings with ridicule, it is absurd to suppose that we will treat them as common ruffians, or allow others to do so. The proclamation of Gov. KING, pretending to deem the movement criminal, "arson," is perfectly ridiculous, and would certainly be held to be so by any jury out of Richmond County as to it. If my life is threatened by a highwayman, in whatever Governmental disguise, and I break his skull with the first weapon that comes to hand, am I to be held guilty of murder? Certainly not, not even of manslaughter. We know that under some influence, as yet unexplained, these Commissioners have used the power confided to them in the most outrageously and infernally base and detestable manner. No man, with the slightest knowledge of the circumstances, can believe them to have acted with any honest regard for the purpose for which they were commissioned.

If Governor KING is weak enough, or stubborn enough, or enough tyrannically cruel and reckless of the facts in the case, to sustain the Commissioners, he may make the measures which the necessity of self-preservation oblige us to adopt take the name of arson, or piracy, or rebellion, or what he pleases; not the less shall we demand the sympathy, the moral and material assistance of all humane and just men everywhere. But whether we get these or not, peace we will, and that to the utmost of our property and our skill, and to the last moment, legally and illegally. To talk to us about law is like giving a lecture to a drowning man on the utility of water. The Quarantine cannot and shall not be established at Prince's Bay. The Governor may cry it is he likes. We have counted the cost of rebellion, and are quite as willing to die by the bullets of our fellow-citizens as by the silent and filthy arrows of Yellow Jack.

I cannot close without thanking the Times for the measure of justice to the Islanders with which it has

The Quarantine Commissioners.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As the proposition of Governor KING and other Free-State men, to let Secretary SEWARD *assume the cause of different judgments on the part of* our Eastern friends, an explanation of the reasons which produced that proposition may aid in the formation of correct opinions concerning it.

The writer hereof was present at Governor KING'S and Mr. STANTON'S speech, and heard it all; and participated in the conversations which ensued between him and the citizens during the same evening and the *following morning.* Hence, what I shall have said will be given of my own knowledge, and will also be substantiated by various others cognizant of the same facts.

The most important of these facts is this: that Mr. ROBINSON'S proposition was *the result of Mr. Stanton's own suggestion.* During the outdoor speeches, followed the out-door speeches. Gen. BARNARD stated that the law providing for the election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, had been framed with great care to rule the Free-State Party; [Republican, to use his own words, that by it "we have you beat."] Afterwards he attempted to reassure his hearers as to the anticipated defeat, by the great numerical superiority of the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas. In the course of this statement Gen. BARNARD put out a hand of such size as could; and applaud the contrivance. Governor STANTON inquired of Gov. ROBINSON, in a low tone, whether they were willing to submit a test of strength. If a chance were afforded them for a fair, honest, bona fide election, would they abide by the result? ROBINSON replied, "yes." [Governor KING, upon subsequently saying, in reference to the proposition, that *the census lies, and half the people of Kansas are not to be counted in the supply.* The plan proposed in Gov. ROBINSON'S letter was then discussed; but the conversation relating to the course, and the rights that were to be satisfactorily arranged. Governor KING did not think he had the power to secure these changes; but Governor STANTON expressed himself confident that his influence would suffice. *At his own request*, the proposition was reduced to writing; and as he had left Governor KING before its completion, it was sent to him by mail.

During the next morning, by conversations, Governor KING created his confidence in being able to secure the co-operation of the Sheriffs and Police Justices in the plan, and left town with the apparent impression of receiving and acting on the proposal.

Knowing all this, you may imagine my astonishment at the tone and character of Mr. STANTON'S letter of Saturday. I had no faith in the success of the plan, but did not look to see him so unhesitatingly and ingeniously ignore the whole subject of Governor KING'S wish, and coolly dictate to instruct his subordinates in the very principles of law and in matters of fact which they had taught him a short time before. He was told that he would not be allowed to carry out such plan, at the same time that no pledge had been yielded to his earnest entreaties; and there was nothing in his correspondence to indicate that he would not receive from them!

But the cause is clear: Governor KING, [who, according to Lecompton, think his friends can do no wrong, and his enemies no *right*," (Senator JOHNSON, Georgia Platform, &c.,) would allow no such thing as a fair Convention Law—which is to the commercial policy of Mr. BUCHANAN to see "Governor STANTON was obliged to traverse his steps to the Southern way, and choose this path.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—

May 11. Purse and stake, $300; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.

S. MCLAUGHLIN, b. g. *Gen. Darcy*.....
D. PIFFER, b. m. *Belle of Portland*.....
D. TALLMAN, b. m. *Stella*.....
H. WOODRUFF, Gray Mare.....
Owner, ro. g. *Capt. Henry*.....
Owner, b. g. *Andrew Stockton*.....
Time—2:39; 2:37; 2:38; 2:36.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—

S. Sweepstakes, $1,500; mile heats; best 3 in 5.
H. WOODRUFF, g. g. *Hiram Paul*, (to wagon.).....
J. L. DOTY, s. s. *Sir Walter*, (to harness.).....
M. ROBERTS, s. s. *Sarsaparilla*, (to wagon.).....
Time—2:31; 2:44; 2:43; 2:41.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—

May 7. Purse and stake, $300; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.

S. MCLAUGHLIN, b. g. *Gen. Darcy*.....
D. PIFFER, b. m. *Belle of Portland*.....
H. WOODRUFF, Gray Mare.....
Mr. PERRIN, s. g. *Artist*.....
J. CONWAY, Brown Mare.....
Owner, b. g. *Andrew Stockton*.....
Owner, ro. g. *Capt. Henry*.....
Time—2:38; 2:36½; 2:39.

The Indian Troubles in Florida.

The people of Florida are not satisfied with the recall of General HARNEY, and the renewed suppression of hostilities against the Seminole Indians. A public meeting was to be held at Tallahassee on the 9th inst., to take the matter into consideration, and remonstrate against any change in the policy adopted by the late Administration. The Tallahassee Sentinel says, in reference to the proposed meeting:

"The recall of General HARNEY at this juncture is regarded as peculiarly unfortunate; and we fear that, the suspension of hostilities is believed to be fatal to a speedy termination of the war so much to be wished by every Floridian. It is to be hoped that a timely remonstrance against this fatal policy may have an earnest appeal to the authorities at Washington may have the effect to cause them to retrace their steps, and prevent Florida from being stained with her fate."

A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, who visited Ocala, in Florida, towards the close of the past month, communicates the following facts, which he says having been derived from a volunteer, have from the scene of the war with the Seminoles:

"The Indians had seized white flags all over the Territory. The authorities had dispatched Col. LOOMIS to the Territory to make an examination and see what they meant by this movement. He was advised that the Indians were surrounded by troops and starving condition. The guns which have been taken from them in their late fights are in a worthless condition, stocked by themselves, with the barrels driven into the stocks, the locks thrown on the ground, and the first tied into the hammer; and it is said that the Indians fire nine times out of ten. The volunteers have destroyed all their provisions, corn, &c., the past Summer, and they can get nothing to subsist on but what they kill with these poor guns, which is one half the time prevented that end. Every Seminole to Arms is now the cause war over, and the white men are now hunting them down in the wilderness and cane swamps, without interruption from the savage. The question now is, will Florida be developed, and the rapid progress she was making before the war, be resumed? Time will tell. We have Quite an interest."

Ten-Cent Daily Times, Tuesday, May 12, 1857.

MANTILLAS!
THE GREATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
Just received per steamer Europa, and for sale at
SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS
Also,
A large assortment of Ready-Made Mantillas, of
Our own importation, and
Manufacture, at
LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 and 463 GRAND-ST.
Also, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS!
LORD & TAYLOR
Have now open a full assortment of
NEW STYLES
FLOUNCED SUITS and HIGH SILKS,
at 25c.
Also,
LOW PRICED DRESS SILKS,
from 44c. per yard upward.
Nos. 461 and 463 GRAND-ST.
Also, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS!
LORD & TAYLOR
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NEW STYLES
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Manufacture, at
LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 and 463 GRAND-ST.
Also, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
The best assortment in the City of
NEW YORK
Now open.
Also,
A NUMBER OF ODD STYLES,
Which will be sold at
ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Nos. 459 and 461 GRAND-ST.

STELLA AND BAREGE SHAWLS.
A large and desirable assortment
Now open.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Cloak-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.
Now open
A large and desirable assortment
Of the above goods, which are offered at
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S

...Daily Times.

...Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman-st.

...Subscription Advertising.—The Progress of the ...

...The Original Gentleman Man is unquestionably ... and Proprietor of the Herald. The extra... ...which he makes day by day upon ... public credulity, are quite as amusing as the best ... ...reported in the police columns of the ... Last Saturday's performances in this line ... the climax. "The Herald has been so long ... head of the New York Press,"—says its Editor ... "advertisers are beginning ... more to give it a monopoly of their busi... ...complacently compares its own position ... "its weekly contemporaries" of the Press in ... ...respectively, as that of the London Times among ... ...journals, and represents the Herald as having ... ...years enjoyed, without dispute, the monopo... ...circulation and advertising, which the Times ... ...only followed after a protracted and desperate ...

...disgusted to argue against the Herald's ... We should as soon think of skirmish... ...with an army of wind-bags as to enter upon any ... ...of its ridiculous and preposterous gascon... ...readers have become so accustomed to this ... ...that it probably produces no more im... ...upon their minds than it does upon the pub... ...But we shall simply submit to the puls... ...figures, dished by our cashier from the ... ...establishment, and place them ... ...with a similar statement made a few ... ...Herald, to illustrate the relative ... ...of the two journals. We give the Herald's ... ...first:

From the Herald, April 11.

...attention or indication of the vast increase ... ...business of this Metropolis during the ... ...more may be named than the increase of the ... ...and circulation of such a general business ... ...as the New-York Herald. The following is a ... ...statement for the month of March, for the ... ...1856 and 1857:

	Advertising.	Circulation.	Tot. Receipts.
1856	$ 5,542 62	$27,098 38	$43,640 00
1857	18,907 50	30,450 00	49,838 00
Increase	$13,364 88	$3,351 62	$6,197 91

...following statement copied from our account ... ...gives the

...RECEIPTS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES FROM APRIL 1 TO MAY 9.

	Advertising.	Circulation.	Tot. Receipts.
1856	$20,296 27	$23,795 91	$43,591 43
1857	15,218 14	20,473 53	35,691 67
Decrease	$5,078 13	$3,322 38	$7,899 76

...exhibit these figures, not for the purpose of ... ...any display of our private business—in which ... ...are aware the public feel very little interest, but ... ...simply by way of exposing the malicious mendacity ... ...unblushing corruption which characterize the Herald's ... ...treatment of its contemporaries. We have never ... ...disguised to underrate the circulation or the pe... ...success of that sheet,—though both are con... ...ably lower upon public notice as evidence of its ... ...built upon the affections of the community and ... ...claim to be the leading American journal. But the ... ...figures, as any one who knows anything of the ... ...is perfectly correct, and as all who know its char... ...might know must be the case, is very largely ... ...the lowest, least intelligent and least respon... ...newspaper readers. The advertising patronage ... ...it is "unequalled" is therefore that of business ... ...upon these classes for its prosperity. ... ...medium for general business advertising,—for ... ...addressed to business men or families,—it is ... ...inferior to other City journals of far less pre... ...

...Herald has been published for over twenty years ... Times is not yet six years old. Taking this fact ... ...connection with the figures given above showing ... ...relative position and progress of the two papers, ...quite content that the public should judge be... ...the Herald and what it styles its "sickly co... ...

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish this morning the particulars of an insurrection at the Sing Sing Prison, in which ... ...thirty of the convicts were engaged, headed by ... ...ringleaders. The prompt action of the officers of the prison prevented any serious conse... ...and subordination was speedily restored.

...Temporary contracts for carrying the mails be... ...New-York and Havre, and New-York and ... ...have been awarded—the former to the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, and the latter to CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. Thirteen round trips are to be made on each route, during the year over which the contracts extend.

Advices from Hayti are received to the 10th ult. There is no news of importance. The Legislature was opened by SOULOUQUE on the 16th. His Majesty's address on the occasion contained nothing beyond the routine statement that generally make up royal speeches.

Heavy rain-storms and freshets have occurred at various points South. The low lands on the Roanoke River, in North Carolina, are buried under water to the depth of from three to twenty feet. Dams, fences and every thing are swept away by the current. The rise in the river is thirty-six feet above the ordinary tides. Several of the South Carolina and Alabama rivers are also swollen by freshets.

The anniversaries held yesterday, were the Friends' Society's, where the addresses were made by Rev. Mr. CUTLER, JOSEPH HOWE, Esq., Mr. JOHN BYRNE (a sailor), and Dr. STUYVESANT; the Young Men's Christian Association, where Mr. CUTLER spoke again admirably, Dr. STUYVESANT and Mr. HATFIELD, none of whom omitted paying their compliments to Dr. BELLOWS for his strange defence of the Theatre; and of the Union Theological Seminary, where addresses were delivered by members of the graduating class, and by Dr. HITCHCOCK.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, of this City, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, in place of J. MCLEOD MURPHY.

A man named HUGH DARRAGH was arrested in the Eighteenth Ward, yesterday morning, on a charge of striking the life of ARCHIBALD IRVIN by striking him on the head, with a cart-rung, during a fight in a liquor-saloon, on the 17th of October, 1854. A warrant for DARRAGH's arrest was issued at that time by Coroner O'DONNELL, but DARRAGH could not be found until now, when he was discovered in Orleans where he remained until recently.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon, stating that in accordance with a recent act of the Legislature, he ceased to be a member of the Board. The communication was accepted and placed on file.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

The Councilmen tried it, but could not get a quorum yesterday. It will be remembered that under the new Charter members of the Common Council get no pay for their valuable services.

The stables of Mrs. JOHNSON, rear of No. 64 Jones-street, were destroyed by fire about 1½ o'clock yesterday morning. Four horses, belonging to different parties, and valued at $100 each, were suffocated to death. A young man named EDWARD FOLLIN, who slept in the stable, was so badly burnt that his recovery is considered doubtful.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge CLERKE decided the case of ROBBINS *vs.* the New-York Balance Dock Company, in favor of the plaintiff. He intimated that he did so chiefly because the same facts and principles were placed upon by Judge ROOSEVELT, in the case of HICKENS *vs.* the same defendant, and there decided in favor of the plaintiff.

In the Supreme Court the libel case of FOWLES *vs.* BOWEN & MCNAMEE, came up before Judge WOODRUFF, but by agreement was set down for the 19th inst.

Two interesting collision cases, arising out of a collision between the steamship *Marion* and the steamtug *Hector* near the Narrows, were finally determined by Judge NELSON yesterday, in favor of the *Marion*, on appeals from decrees rendered in her favor in the District Court.

The Burdell Murder.

We trust that our City authorities will immediately offer a large reward for such information as shall lead to the detection of the murderer of Dr. BURDELL. There is now no other way in which this can be accomplished, and there is no longer any excuse for our Mayor and Common Council to refuse or delay such action. Previous to the late trial it would manifestly have been improper to prejudge the action of the Jury; and the offer of a reward at that time would have been equivalent to a declaration that the parties indicted were not guilty. But this conclusion has now been decisively and finally established. The Coroner's Inquest, the Grand Jury and the Criminal Courts have signally and utterly failed in their attempts to explore and develop this terrible crime. It is now time for the Government to interpose, and use all the means within its reach for the accomplishment of this object.

As matters stand now, it is perfectly evident that no further efforts will be made to fathom this mystery. No one has any interest in its disclosure. The regular tribunals have exhausted their powers, and discharged their duty. The parties accused have been declared innocent. The relatives of the victim have no reason and no disposition to push inquiry into the causes of his death, and are apparently absorbed in the struggle for the property he left behind him. The eager appetite of the public for a victim for justice has been dulled by delay, and has given place to apathy and indifference. Yet there is in the public mind a profound desire for the discovery of the murderer, and a deep conviction that the City and the Law will be indelibly disgraced if such a crime, so committed, is left shrouded in darkness and allowed to go unpunished.

There should be offered at once a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information as will lead to the discovery of the assassin. Such an offer might prove utterly unavailing: but if it should, the City would lose nothing in money and would gain something in credit;—for it will certainly reflect disgrace upon us if this horrible crime is allowed to pass with no further effort at investigation. But we have strong confidence that such a reward would lead to the detection of the assassin. The disclosures of the recent trial have thrown a good deal of light upon the deed itself, although they have done nothing towards fastening its guilt upon any individual. But they have reduced it to a moral certainty that the murder was committed by some person other than the inmates of the house. They have rendered it almost certain that if it could be ascertained *where and with whom* Dr. BURDELL spent the evening, from 5 o'clock until he returned to his own room, a clue would be obtained which would lead to the detection of his murderer. *Now this is precisely the kind of information which a large reward would elicit.* If there are several parties who *know* where he was during that interval, some of them may be restrained from disclosing that knowledge, not from consciousness of guilt themselves, but from an unwillingness to get others into trouble. These scruples would disappear under the stimulus of a large reward. The police, who thus far seem to have been inactive and inefficient throughout this whole affair, would have fresh motives for vigorous exertion, and would be very likely to accomplish some useful and valuable result.

We trust that Mayor WOOD will take this matter in hand, and either make the offer himself, if he has the power, or lay the matter before the Common Council in such a form as to lead to prompt and decisive action. And it seems to us, moreover, a case in which the honor and reputation of the whole State are so largely involved, as to warrant Governor KING in issuing his proclamation offering a reward for the discovery of the author, or authors, of this atrocious crime.

The American Tract Society.

The anniversary meeting of the American Tract Society, occurring to-morrow, will probably attract considerable attention. It will be remembered that the meeting of this Society, a year ago, in the old Brick Church, was vexed by a dramatic debate on the everlasting subject of Slavery, in which several distinguished divines took a prominent part. The result of this debate was the appointment of a Special Committee, consisting of fifteen eminent men of various Christian denominations, to examine and report upon the policy of the Executive Administration of the Society.

We learn that this Committee completed their labors on Saturday last, having unanimously adopted a report, which will be presented to the Society at the meeting to-morrow morning, in Dr. HUTTON's Church, on Washington-square. What this report will definitely recommend respecting the relations of the Society to American Slavery, is not yet publicly known; but it is expected that, in general, it will recommend the same policy as that which the Executive Committee itself proposed one year ago,—and would then have been adopted, but for the "moral convictions" of certain agitators who suspect a cat in every meal bag that is voluntarily left at their door.

Whether this or any Report will be harmoniously accepted by the Society, or not, depends very much upon the Congregational members, whose organ, the *Independent*, has assumed the right and authority not only to regulate the Tract Society, and all other national and religious institutions—not forgetting dry goods and the finances—but also to dictate to the TIMES lessons in editorial propriety. If the Special Committee who have reviewed the affairs of the Tract Society, have paid only a proper regard to the frequent and gratuitous advice, respecting their duties, with which the columns of the *Independent* have been filled, we shall have to-morrow a sensible and sound Report; whose effect will be to give new vigor to the operations of the Society, and to extend the field of its usefulness.

Independent advice is not always reliable. For though there is a vast difference between independence and intolerance, it is generally true that they who are the swiftest to boast of their independence in matters of doctrine or opinion, who rant the most rabidly over the "*Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri*," as HORACE has it, are most intolerant of everything that does not square with their faith. We trust that the Committee's Report has not been dictated by party feeling on either side, and that the meeting to-morrow will not be another act in that sectional drama which was introduced a year ago on the stage of the old Brick Church.

The Finances of the City.

Three communications have been presented to the Common Council of this City within the last two weeks, in relation to the present financial crisis in the City Treasury. Two of them have emanated from the Comptroller's office, and the third from that of the City Chamberlain. The latter was elicited by a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, "requiring the Chamberlain to report his reasons for refusing to pay the City warrants lately drawn on him, with a general estimate of the amount of funds in his possession to the credit of the *several* City accounts." The former—the first of which was addressed on the 29th ultimo to the Board of Aldermen, and the second to the Board of Councilmen, on Wednesday evening last—contain a comprehensive exhibition of the evils which have led to the present lamentable state of the City credit, as they are understood by Mr. FLAGG. There are several startling facts in connection with these documents which we fear have not been sufficiently taken into consideration by the tax-paying public. Disliking as they do the perusal of official documents, and especially averse as they are to the perusal of columns of figures, it is to be apprehended that even those persons who are most interested on the subject of taxation do not appreciate the overwhelming significance of the announcement, that UPWARDS OF TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WERE PAID OUT OF THE CITY TREASURY DURING THE YEAR ENDING WITH THE 31ST DECEMBER LAST! They do not consider the possibility of bankruptcy, and its fatal consequences, as the necessary vortex into which their own criminal apathy, and the downward career of corruption and peculation in the Departments, is plunging this apparently prosperous Metropolis. They do not seriously stop to ponder, how a remedy is to be applied to the scandalous expenditure of eight millions a year for the perpetuation of dirty and ill-paved streets, a police which connives at crime; an insufficient supply of water, and public works, which are notoriously kept up for the sole benefit of a few politicians, whose individual aggrandizement is the sole end of the perjuries which characterize their entrance into office.

Mr. FLAGG's communication of April 29 relates exclusively to the embarrassments into which the City has gradually fallen, through the ill judged manner in which the accounts are kept for opening, regulating, grading and paving streets. It is an amplification of a similar report which was made to the Board of Councilmen on the 10th of June, 1856, and shows the correctness of the prognostications of coming embarrassment which were made in the annual report of the Comptroller for 1853. As we shall take occasion to discuss this subject fully, in a day or two, we need not dwell upon it now. It is sufficient to say, here, that the existing system is so defective that it ought to be immediately altered, if not in precise accordance with the suggestions of Mr. FLAGG, at least in such a manner that security is insured to the City against the recurrence of such vast arrearages as have been the result of the low rate of interest imposed upon defaulting or negligent property holders, in the payment of their assessments. In Brooklyn and Williamsburg the law wisely provides that contractors and others shall wait until assessments are paid before they receive the money due to them; but that parties who do not pay shall be taxed *at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum interest, which goes not to the City, but is divided among those to whom payment is retarded by their delay.* This affords an ample remedy against complications with the City on the one hand, and injury to its creditors on the other.

The communication which was received by the Common Council from the Comptroller's office last Wednesday, is one which deserves to be carefully perused and weighed by every property owner. In the small space which is occupied by the first half of it, the history of that wretched legislation during 1856 is exposed, which sowed the seeds of mischief, the harvest of which has yet to be reaped and consumed. It closes with the statement that "during the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1856, the total payments made from the City Treasury were $20,884,145 82-100!" This brings us to the 1st of January, 1857, when the balances to the credit of the Treasury, according to Mr. FLAGG, were as follows:

On account of the Sinking Fund	$740,139 60
On account of the City Treasury	1,481,102 22
Total	$2,221,201 82

Since that period, that is, during the first four months of the present year, there has been borrowed at 6 per cent.:

On account of Croton reservoir	$1,000,000
Revenue bonds, at 7 per cent	1,876,050
Central Park, at 6 per cent	1,200,000

Mr. FLAGG says that "money has been borrowed" also on Revenue Bonds, to pay the school mill-tax, but whether this is included in the above $1,876,050, or forms a separate item, does not appear. Of the $1,000,000 borrowed on account of the Croton Reservoir, $400,000 were taken by the Comptroller for the Sinking Fund. Thus the monies in the Treasury up to the 1st of May, as appears in the books of the Finance Department, were, exclusive of ordinary taxation, $4,076,000, or, including the balance on hand as the 1st of January, $6,297,201 82-100. Pretty well for the first quarter of the year, when it is remembered that the drafts of the City have been dishonored, and that the Treasury is at this moment largely overdrawn! To explain this, the Comptroller states that the following payments have been made:

Water Loan	$200,000
State School Tax	221,000
Mill Tax	100,000
Central Park	1,300,000
Croton Reservoir	700,000
Revenue Bonds matured	1,491,643 34
Assessment Contracts	61,804 10
Total	$4,793,447 44

He adds that, besides this sum, of which he gives the details, "very heavy payments were made, after the passage of the Tax bill, on account of *arrearages for 1856, and for the ordinary expenses of the City Government*, during the first quarter of the year 1857." It is to be regretted that the exact object and amount of these "heavy payments" does not appear in Mr. FLAGG's communication, the more so as, so far from the "ordinary expenses of the City Government" having been paid, it is notorious that the clerks in many of the public offices are still kept out of their salaries, and that the members of the Police were refused payment of the same due them, *previous to the 1st of May*, about which there was no dispute, until it was advanced, at his own risk, by the City Chamberlain. Inasmuch as the Comptroller states that "these operations have swallowed up" all the money "in the Treasury," and a quarter of a million besides, there remains a balance paid out of about $2,000,000, concerning which it were to be desired that a supplementary communication were made to that of May 6, giving all of the items of City expenditure, in order that the Common Council and the public may have full means of judging of the exact state of the Treasury, and of the nature of its wants.

In order that the public may be possessed of the most accurate possible *data* in relation to our City finances, we have procured from the Clerk of the Chamberlain's office the following account, which shows the state of the Treasury at three periods, viz.: to 1st January, the 17th April and May 8:

1857. CITY TREASURY.	Dr.
April 17—To amount paid sundry items from 1st January to 17th April	$7,051,262
April 17—To balance overdrawn	$1,182,850
Amount paid in from 17th April to 8th May	636,187
Total	$1,819,037
May 8—To balance overdrawn	$330,000
1857.	Cr.
Jan. 1—Balance	$1,481,234
April 17—Receipts from Revenue Bonds to date	1,734,500
Receipts from Stocks and Assessment Bonds	2,095,400
Receipts—taxes and all other sources	816,493
Balance, overdraft	1,129,600
Total	$7,051,361
May 8—Receipts Revenue Bonds to date	$1,154,050
Receipts Stocks and Assessment Bonds	96,200
Receipts Taxes and all other sources	253,537
Balance, overdraft	330,000
Total	$1,770,787

May—Amount transferred yesterday from the Sinking Fund to the City Treasury... $500,000

In Mr. FLAGG's communication, he says "*the surplus revenues of the Sinking Fund have heretofore been used indiscriminately for all demands on the Treasury. This will no longer be done.*" The item, $500,000, for which a check was drawn by the Comptroller himself, some days since, but was only countersigned and transferred yesterday, forms an exception which has been too often made to the salutary promise which was made last week to the Common Council. If to this sum of half a million is added the balance of $292,000, which has been borrowed from the Croton Loan to pay other City debts, we have $792,000 misappropriated in direct violation of the law. There may be other illegal appropriations also; but it is clear from the above tables that, while the City credit has been made good at the Bank, it has been by a forced process, and that there is a deficit somewhere, on two accounts alone, of $462,000! With regard to the revenues that may be made to derive from surpluses, whether in the Sinking Fund or unappropriated loans, there will be opportunity of speaking hereafter. It is enough for the present that we have the sad spectacle to contemplate of neglect, extravagance, and reckless disregard of the public interest, in every avenue to and from the Treasury. Since the begining of the year well nigh $8,000,000 have been paid out, against, properly speaking, only $7,500,000 received, and there has been a moment of which the Chamberlain of the City was compelled to speak as follows in his answer to the requirement of the Board of Aldermen:

"On the 11th of March last the City Treasury had to its credit one million two hundred and ten thousand four hundred dollars; on the 12th of March, the next day, the account was overdrawn two hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars. This overdraft continued to increase daily until the 17th of April, when the City Treasury was overdrawn one million one hundred and thirty-two thousand six hundred dollars, ($1,132,600.)"

This discrepancy in the figures between the accounts, respectively, of the Comptroller and the Chamberlain, are doubtless explainable by the fact, that the memorandum of Mr. FLAGG was only intended to be partial and approximative, while the accounts of Mr. STOUT are handed in to the Comptroller weekly, and are therefore more precise. Both agree in representing the history of the past as deplorable in the extreme; the prospect for the coming year as worse than any that has ever preceded it, and the moral is a common one by which property-holders and tax-payers will be insanely neglectful of their interests, if they do not profit.

PROPER TIME FOR A CLEAN SWEEP.—It is customary with all good housekeepers when they expect visitors, to dust the parlors, sweep out the entry, and put things to rights generally; and it would be well if our City authorities should follow so excellent an example. To-day is the commencement of our religious and benevolent anniversaries, and thousands of most respectable people from all parts of the country have pounced in upon us to take part in the interesting ceremonies of the week. We are sorry that the streets are not in better condition to receive them; and especially so, as so large a number of our visitors wear white cravats. The new head of the Street cleaning Department ought to have had those streets cleanly swept at least, which are likely to be most visited by our friends from the country. But, the streets are rather better now than they were last year, when we were under the rule of ...

...Express, and there's every reason to congratulate ourselves that they will be better still next year.

"Dr. Burdell and His Friends."

NEW YORK, Monday, May 11, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I cannot see, for the soul of me, why you seem so greatly about the simple statement in the Herald of yesterday as to Dr. BLAISDELL's whereabouts.

You disclaim all belief that the Doctor had anything to do with the murder, and yet you seem unwilling to have one word said to relieve him from the "*direct and unmerciful reflections which were very unfairly made to Dr. Blaisdell by the counsel who defended Mrs. Cunningham on her second trial.*"

Why is it? I think you must be enraged at Ex-Judge DRAKE for adopting in his defence of Mrs. C. the sentiment and almost the very words of the article published in your paper, and of which Dr. B. complains.

I cannot even give Judge DRAKE the credit of originality in thought or speech. Read the article alluded to, that appeared in your paper, and then the speech of Judge DRAKE as reported by your own corps, and there is a great and striking similarity in all the prominent features.

As to the eight friends that you modestly suggest the public might be anxious to know about, I can assure you they are all "on deck," and ready to respond to any call that may be made upon them, particularly where your interests may be concerned.

You speak of my appearing as a *witness* instead of an attorney now.

Surely, at all times, when I can aid to relieve any one from so cruel a charge as murder, by simply recording the truth, I shall feel it not only my duty but a great pleasure to do this, especially if I am sufficiently "*out of business*" to attend to it.

Yours, &c., C. F. WETMORE.

We are very unfortunate in our endeavors to please or satisfy Mr. WETMORE. He seems desperately bent upon a controversy with somebody. He and his "eight friends" seem to be eager for an opportunity to *testify* somewhere concerning something. Having been drilled and disciplined for service, they seem to be a little tired of waiting "on deck" without anything to do. Mr. WETMORE tells us that he was present throughout the trial, waiting for a chance to testify,—but did not get it. So he consoles himself, and endeavors to alarm us by saying that his cohort of "eight friends" will be on hand—"ready to respond to *any case* that may be made upon them, particularly where *our* interests may be concerned!" We have not the slightest doubt of their readiness to obey orders on any occasion where their services may be required.

Now we beg to assure Mr. WETMORE that we were neither "grouty," nor "enraged," nor displeased, about his "*simple statement.*" On the contrary, we were glad to see it. All we did was to ask for more. We learn from this statement that Dr. BLAISDELL was at his room with Mr. WETMORE and eight other friends, from seven o'clock until twelve on the night of Dr. BURDELL's murder. We had previously learned from Dr. BLAISDELL himself, that he saw Dr. BURDELL at half past four o'clock that afternoon;—that he then agreed to meet him at his room at seven o'clock that evening—from which it is clear that Dr. BURDELL intended to come home much earlier than the hour at which FARRELL and ROSS pretend to have seen him enter the house;—and that Dr. BLAISDELL did not keep the promise which he then made. Upon this point, in his evidence before the Coroner's Jury, Feb. 6, Dr. BLAISDELL testified as follows:

Question—Did Dr. BURDELL tell you recently that threats were made to destroy his life? A.—He told me on Friday.

Q.—On Friday last? A.—On Friday last; I was there twice; *I had an engagement with him at seven o'clock in the evening.*

* * Q.—His desire to have you with him was to protect him from assault? A.—He said this: "I want you should come and stay with me; I want you to come to-night; I am afraid to stay; I am very melancholy, and I want you to come."

A Juror—To come to-night? A.—Yes, Sir, to come if possible; "I want you to come and spend the evening with me."

Coroner—Go on.

Witness—I said *I would come in the evening*, but could not spend the night with him,—that circumstances were such that I could not leave home; *circumstances prevented me from keeping my appointment* at seven o'clock in the evening; he asked me to be at his house at seven o'clock, *but I was prevented.*

On Saturday the 7th, being recalled, Dr. BLAISDELL added the following on this point:

Q.—In your examination before you stated that Dr. BURDELL wished you to come on this Friday evening? A.—Yes. I was here on Friday twice.

Q.—And you did come to the house? A.—I came twice on Friday.

Q.—And what time was the last that you were here on Friday? A.—Not far from half past four on Friday afternoon.

Q.—You stated that there were reasons why you did not come: some of the jurors have suggested that they would like to know those reasons? A.—I believe I stated when I got home I had been gone all day, and had been gone off for a number of days before, and I found some friends at the house, and *they remonstrated against my going out; there have been remonstrances against my going out ever since the garroters were about; I am very much afraid of them: I started once and intended to come, but so* MUCH WAS SAID ABOUT IT THAT *I declined.*

Dr. BLAISDELL was again recalled on the 9th, and then gave the following additional testimony on this point:

Q.—Hadn't you and the Doctor an appointment to meet at seven o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir, I made an appointment to meet him at that time.

Q.—What was the reason you did not return? A.—*My folks didn't want me to go out in the evening.* I had some folks at the house that evening, and *I spoke of coming after I got home*, AND STAYED.

Q.—Who were those friends? A.—Mr. WETMORE and Miss COAN. I don't know of any one else.

Q.—Where did you go directly after leaving this house? A.—Directly home.

Q.—How long did you stay at home? A.—Till the next morning about half past eight, my usual hour of going down.

Q.—You didn't like to go out at night; you were afraid, the impression being on the public mind about this garroting business? A.—No, Sir; *I had no fear.*

Q.—Had you any arms about you? A.—No, Sir; I have no fears of going anywhere, in this or any other city, day or night—not myself. I have no fears of that—of no man, living or dead.

Now, it appears from this that, but for the active interference of his friends, Mr. WETMORE, Miss COAN and others, Dr. BLAISDELL would have kept his engagement with Dr. BURDELL,—would have been with him in the evening, and, in all human probability, would have *prevented* the foul and mysterious murder, which was perpetrated at very nearly the hour which had been fixed for the meeting. Mr. WETMORE ought to have no difficulty in understanding the feeling on the part of the public, which desires more full information concerning remonstrances which proved to be of so much importance. What was said in that conversation,—and who said it? Did Mr. WETMORE himself urge Dr. BLAISDELL not to keep this appointment? After he had "started," as he says he did, who first called him back and prevented his going?

Mr. WETMORE must not think it at all strange that we suggest these inquiries. Dr. BLAISDELL is the last man who saw Dr. BURDELL except Dr. COX, so far as is known. He is the only man to whom the Doctor revealed ...

...that evening. And he is the only man to whom the Doctor is known to have expressed his fears. If it was at all strange, therefore, that the public should look to him for ...bists as to the Doctor's whereabouts on ... And we trust Mr. WETMORE, in pursuance of his laudable desire to clear all imputation from the suspicion of guilt, will give the public all the information on the subject that may be in his possession.

THE STATEN ISLAND RESIDENCES.—There is probably no part of the Empire State where there is so much disaffection and indignation of feeling among the people as among the native inhabitants of Staten Island, and this is especially true of the south side of the Island where the population is largely of the indigenous character than on the north side. Many of the farms lying on that side of the Island are still held by the descendants of the original owners who received their patents from the Dutch Government; they have descended from father to son, and the same family names have been known there ever since the land was first occupied by its white inhabitants. People who have thus inherited their estates, who have held undisturbed possession of their orchards, cabbage gardens and oyster grounds for centuries, very naturally have stronger local attachments, and believe themselves possessed of greater inherent rights than the new comers, who have but just settled upon their purchased property.

In viewing the sturdy disposition to resist the constituted authorities, in relation to the quarantine at Seguine's Point, by the people of that neighborhood, it will not do to leave out of sight the peculiarities of these conditions. Believing that their inherited rights have been outraged, it is but natural that they should make opposition to the invaders of their territory. But the law can make no such distinctions, and they must be treated precisely as any other violators of the law and disturbers of the peace are treated.

We give place, this morning, to an extraordinary communication from one of the residents of the neighborhood of Seguine's Point, who not only defends and approves of the conduct of the incendiaries who fired the buildings on the Wolfe property, but states that the people appears of the sort, and will repeat it as often as an attempt may be made to convert the place into a Quarantine. It is stated, also, that the resolutions of the Richmond meeting will be strictly adhered to, and that the quietly and respectable inhabitants will boldly oppose the authority of the State. But we do not think that any open attempt at such rebellious conduct will be witnessed; and, if any more buildings are set fire to, the torch will be applied by some incendiary "in the night" in the dark, and under the protection of a disguise. The Prince's Bay oyster district is but a small portion of the Island, and the disaffected people there will not be countenanced by the inhabitants of the other part of the Island. It must be remembered that the Quarantine is already established on a part of the Island much more thickly populated than Prince's Bay, which is, in fact, much more sparsely settled than any other part of the county. We do not think that Seguine's is at all the most suitable location for the Quarantine; but, if it must be on Staten Island at all, there can be no question that it would produce less inconvenience there than anywhere else. It is, undoubtedly, a hardship to the oystermen to have their oyster beds disturbed, and their business broken up, but their interests are not to be considered for a moment when the question lies between them and the safety of this City. The Prince's Bay people are quite right to resort to every legitimate means to prevent the location of the Quarantine in their neighborhood; but, the Commissioners having placed it there, they have no right to oppose the measure by any act of lawlessness, and their doing so will not tend to the removal of the evil. They may be full of pluck and indignation; but they will receive neither countenance nor sympathy from anybody five miles from their own farms. They must submit to the authority of the State, and any resistance will only be productive of harm to them.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss MORDAUNT's play of "Rienzi" was produced here last night under favorable circumstances, and with success. The occasion was rendered important by the reappearance of Mr. WALLACK—an actor, who, if he does not gather strength with years, certainly loses it not. In the estimation of a majority of theatre-goers of this City, he is still the admirable actor of whom we have spoken with fondness for years and years. We trust he will make many reappearances on the boards of a theatre which, by its exquisite taste and judgment, has been rendered the most delightful place of recreation in the City.

"Rienzi" has been shortened, and is therefore more agreeable now than in its original shape. It is not, however, a play of great dramatic power, but one that needs all Mr. STUART's abundant resources to make acceptable. As a historical play it has no interest to the student, for the sources whence it is drawn (Gibbon and HAIM) have been not only far more exact and less pictorial biographers. Miss MORDAUNT has made Rienzi a hero, which he was not, a brave man, which he was not. She has introduced some female characters, and by evoking strong parental feelings secured an overpowering denouement. The play, as a whole, is a highly respectable play: the acts short and the dialogue not absolutely tedious, except in the fourth act and the fifth. Mr. WALLACK has no opportunity of distinguishing himself: he does nothing but harangue mobs, or scold factious nobles. In the fourth act emotions of a less revolutionary character are excited, and the sympathy of the audience is at once enlisted for the Tribune. In the fifth act he rises into positive grandeur. From the beginning of this act to its close Mr. WALLACK was superb. We doubt if he has ever been seen to greater advantage. The conflict between duty to the State and duty to his own heart was depicted with a vividness that we have never seen excelled. Throughout he was most ably supported by Mrs. HEAD, who displayed more tragic power than we gave this versatile lady credit for possessing.

The other characters in the piece are not important in themselves. They were rendered well in the aggregate, Mr. SOTHERN being especially good as Angelo Colonna.

The play has been put on the stage in a perfectly beautiful manner. The scenery is the best we have ever seen at this house, and the costumes are all that money and taste can effect. "Rienzi" is really a model piece in these respects.

Mr. WALLACK was called out repeatedly during the evening. His performances never fail of exciting the old enthusiasm.

☞ The Messrs. APPLETON have purchased the lots immediately in the rear of their premises, corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, with the intention of enlarging their present store. When the addition is completed, they will have a salesroom with a width of 60 feet and a depth of 180. The rear building will be carried up before the rear wall of the present structure is removed. The estimated cost of the improvement is $70,000.

The Trial of Mrs. Cunningham.

To the Editor of the Herald:

A day or two previous to the opening of the Cunningham case, I undertook to write a sketch of the proceedings of the trial. Other occupations, especially from a more than usual pressure of editorial labor, have prevented me from finishing it. Now that the trial is over, I will endeavor to give a brief outline of the whole case, and the principal points developed during the trial.

The small of dwelling houses and lodgers with the accused, nor with the house. The light in the chamber in the back room, where the murder was committed, was extinguished by Mrs. Cunningham herself, and the house could be entered by the front door, which was open all night. The door next to the open closet, where the murder took place, was left open, and the door of the closet was also open. The murder was committed between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, A. M., and the body was found at 7 o'clock, A. M. The murder was committed with a razor, which was found in the closet, and which belonged to the deceased. The throat was cut from ear to ear, and the head was nearly severed from the body. The body was found in the closet, lying on the floor, with the head resting on the lower shelf. The room was in great confusion, and bore evidence of a struggle. The bed was found to have been occupied by two persons, and the sheets were stained with blood. The bed-clothes were also stained with blood, and were all rumpled. The pillows were also stained with blood, and were found in the closet, lying on the floor, with the head resting on the lower shelf. The room was in great confusion, and bore evidence of a struggle. The bed was found to have been occupied by two persons, and the sheets were stained with blood. The bed-clothes

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manufacturing sites on the old mill, well suited for a Paper Mill, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Cotton Factory, &c. There is 6 to 10 acres, with a fall of 14 feet, and a large stream of water, sufficient for driving 1,000 tons of machinery. Also, a new Stone Building, 4 stories high, 40 by 60 feet, with Steam Power, Boilers, Engine, Shafting, &c., all complete, and in good order. Also, a Dwelling House, Barn, Sheds, &c. Also, 3 acres of Land, with a Dock, Wharf, &c. Also, 3 acres of Land, with a Dock, Wharf, &c. Also, 3 acres of Land, with a Dock, Wharf

New-York Daily Tribune, Friday, May 12, 1871

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Special Reporters.]

There is probably more building going on in this city now than ever at any time before, and the three-score-and-ten architects who plan for the City, some that most farseen to the least known, all have plenty to do. In nearly all the down-town streets, costly warehouses are being constructed, while nearly one-half of the first stone are building up-town without reference to any "legitimate" work, or work done by order; speculators are building a great many stores in the upper Wards. We give a list of some of the more prominent on which work is already or soon will be commenced.

A new church is to be built for Dr. STONE's congregation on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. It is to be of the Corinthian order, 134 feet deep, and to have a front of 71 feet. Adjoining will be a session-room. The material is to be brick-stone, about 100 feet high, will surmount the Fifth-avenue front.

There have been several designs offered for the new Catholic Cathedral on Fifth-avenue, near the Central Park. It is said that the plan of Mr. LOCKWOOD, of Newark, (the artist who painted "The Last Judgment,") has been adopted. He proposes "the pre-prodigious Gothic" style; the building to be of brown stone, all its pinnacles and exterior ornaments of cast stone, and to have two cast iron spires 320 feet high. The inside will be finished throughout with a white stone, the ceiling to be fluted and the roof to be a wooden one. The building will cover the whole block and have a front of 150 feet. It will be commenced probably during the coming Summer.

The building Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, lately occupied by HAZENWOUZ & Co., is coming down. On its site Thomas CHRISTY & WOOD are to build a very costly marble front theatre, 80 by 150 feet. The architecture will be in the Italian style. It will have two tiers of galleries and the whole to be elegantly ornamented. The height from parquet to ceiling will be 45 feet, and the stage 25 feet deep.

On the present site of their building in Chambers-street, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank will erect an elegant iron banking house. It will cost about $60,000 and be painted in imitation of Caen stone. The upper floors are to be used as warehouses.

A bank will be erected on lots Nos. 96 and 98 Broadway, between Wall and Pine streets, to be called the Astor Bank, after its owner, Mr. WILLIAM B. ASTOR. It will be 40 by 100 feet, four stories high, fire-proof, and have an ornamental marble front. It is to be built very strongly, and will be commenced on the 1st of May.

The Union Mutual Insurance Company will put up a building for their use on lots Nos. 61 and 63 William-street, corner of Cedar. It will have a brown-stone front of 62 feet 4 inches on William-street, and a depth of 46 feet 7½ inches.

The work of rebuilding Tompkins Market will shortly be commenced. Its dimensions will be 161 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; it will be three stories in height, and the two upper stories will be used as an armory and drill room for the Seventh Regiment.

An addition is making to the Astor Library of 65 feet, making the front of the whole building 130 feet, and its depth 105 feet. The exterior of the addition will be in the Italian style, matching the old building, but the interior of it will far surpass the old in beauty, and be in the Corinthian style, highly ornamented.

On the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, in the Twentieth Ward, a very large public school building is to be put up. It will be four stories, and have all the modern improvements. The lot is 165 feet front, and the school will be 105 feet.

Mr. AMOS RAS is to build on the ground formerly occupied by the Hippodrome of the the largest hotels in New York; its dimensions 200 by 204 feet, its front and sides of white marble, and six stories in height.

Mr. S. HALLETT is putting up a hotel on the corner of Twenty-first-street and Broadway. It is of brick, with brown stone trimmings; to be 48 feet on Broadway and 89 feet on Twenty-first-street. The first story and cellar will be occupied as a store. The cost will be about $35,000.

The old Columbia College building is being torn down, and on that portion of the ground at the corner of Park and College places, Mr. THOMAS HUNT will erect one of the largest stores in the City, of white marble, five stories and basement, 75 feet square, with Corinthian colonnades, and cornices with pediments, on both streets. It will cost about $35,000.

Mr. THOMAS SLOCOMB will also build on the College grounds, commencing 75 feet from Church-street, two stories 70 feet stores. The Corinthian style will be adopted—the windows to have panel pilasters and frontons, with modillion cornices. The stores will cost about $60,000.

Mr. BOSWORTH is putting up a store of brick with white marble trimmings, five stories and basement, at No. 34 Warren-street.

In this street there are a number of first-class brown stone and marble front stores erecting.

In College-place, directly opposite the old College grounds, a large white marble front building 25 by 75, and five stories high, will shortly be erected for stores.

In Chambers-street, Mr. CAREY has had erected a fine store, running through to Reade-street. Its height is five stories, surmounted by a pediment on each street, with a basement and sub-cellar; its depth is 200 feet, and width 50 feet. Iron, in imitation of quarried stone, is the material used for its fronts—the style is Corinthian. Its cost will be $100,000.

At No. 77 Chambers-street—lot 25 by 75 feet—an iron building will be erected.

Mr. JOHN J. PEMBLE, the purchaser of the Tabernacle property, intends to erect a five-story ware house, with a front of white marble, highly ornamented. Its dimensions will be 70 feet on Broadway, and 200 feet on Catharine-lane.

Judge ROOSEVELT is to build on the lot No. 19 Park-place, 30 feet front by 75 feet deep, a large marble store, to cost some $30,000.

At No. 31 Exchange-place, Messrs. R. A. & G. H. WARDWELL intend to put up a marble building, 25 by 100 feet, five stories high, in the Roman style, to be occupied as offices for lawyers and others. It will cost about $25,000.

On lot No. 40 Barclay-street, 25 by 100, Mr. C. WARMINGHAM intends to build a dry goods store, with marble fronts, five stories high, and to cost about $20,000.

There is but one store erecting in the Bowery, but in the Bowery extension there are several fine buildings going up. One block of eight stores, brick and brown stone trimmings, is nearly completed.

In Thirty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, and in Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street, in the vicinity of Fifth and Madison avenues, a great many neat English basement residences from 14 to 18 feet front, and costing from $6,000 to $8,000, are being put up on speculation for sale.

On the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street, Mr. ISAAC TOWNSEND is building an addition to his house, of brick with white marble trimmings.

Two fine private residences, Nos. 1,016 and 1,014 Broadway, near Twenty-eighth-street, four stories high, are being erected for Mr. RICHARD F. CARMAN.

On the corner of Twenty-first-street and Broadway, Mr. SAMUEL NICHOLSON is building two brick dwellings with stores on the first floor; both four stories and basement.

Mr. WILLIAM WHEELOW is erecting two first-class brown stone-front houses in Twenty-eighth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

In Fifteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Mr. CHARLES WHITE is having a first-class brown-stone residence erected.

In Second-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, Messrs. HARMAN Brothers are having constructed two first-class brick residences, with brown stone dressings.

In Thirty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, Mr. ISAAC E. JONES is building a brick dwelling-house, with a brown-stone front, English basement. There are several other fine houses going up in the vicinity.

Mr. ABEL MAYNARD is putting up a private residence, four stories high, in Thirty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Mr. LAMBERTART M. CROW is erecting a four-story residence in the same street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

They are erecting a row of cheap tenant houses, which run through from Houston to First street, the lower part to be occupied as stores.

Mechanics' Institute—Tanning.

A regular meeting of the Mechanics' Institute was held on Wednesday evening at the rooms, No. 12 Fourth-avenue, Prof. MAPES in the Chair.

After the minutes were read, the subject of Tanning was called up for discussion by the Chair, after which he announced a new centrifugal apparatus by which he had been enabled to force the tannic acid through every part of the raw hide by means of centrifugal force exhibited in a rapidly revolving perforated cylinder resembling the sugar machines.

By the prevailing modes it requires about seventy days to tan completely the average of raw hides, while by the improved process Prof. MAPES said that he had succeeded in tanning a calf skin thoroughly in less than fifteen minutes. The process he used was to place the hide around the inside of the cylinder, and holding it there by means of the centrifugal force resulting from a very high velocity, and then passing a stream of tan liquor into the centre, which was then carried by the centrifugal force against the hide, and it was forced through the perforated cylinder into the surrounding vat, and was returned to perform the same journey over again until the tannic acid was exhausted.

Experiments of this kind were shown, and the microscopic appearance of alveolar, gelatine and fibrin were brought in contact with the tannic liquor. Mr. SCHMIDT stated that he had experimented with the hydrostatic column in the tanning of calf skins, and found that the process produced the most positive results, the raw hide being thoroughly tanned in about 10 minutes—the flight of column being about 28 feet.

Mr. SCHULTZ also stated that the process of decomposition usually commenced in the raw hide immediately after being sweated and placed in the tan liquor, and that often in the months of July and August this process went on so rapidly that the entire interior of the hides would become a putrid pulpy mass like soap or pus, which could be readily removed by cutting through the thin tanned surfaces, thus making a sack of the hide and destroying its commercial value. The new process would reduce the entire time required in working hides from seventy to about fifteen days, with the positive certainty that the process of decomposition would be checked before any serious injury could accrue.

The conversation was frequently interrupted by questions calling for specific information. In answer to one as to the cause of the increase of weight in the tanned leather over the raw hide, the one being about double the weight of the other in certain instances, Prof. MAPES stated that it was due to the absorption of the extractive matter of the tanbark, and was not due to the action of the tannic acid, which was the only tanning agent—the extractive matter having no such property.

Some very interesting facts were given about the peculiar form of the texture of the skins of different animals, and about the uses of tannic acid in the processes of vegetation. It was stated that the flavor of the strawberry existed only in the outer skin or husk of the fruit, and that tannic acid was the principal agent necessary to produce flavor in all kinds of fruit.

There were several ladies present in the reading-room and in the debating-room.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE EXCELSIOR.—The procession and addresses, &c., which were to have signalized the removal of Columbia College from Park-place to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, are not to come off after all. The students did not like the idea of marching through the streets all the way to Fiftieth-street; and there were disagreements on other points, so that the faculty gave over their previously formed Mr. WEEKS, the Janitor, was busy moving all last week, and to-day the College resumed its session at its new quarters, the former Deaf and Dumb Institution in forty ninth-street, between third and fourth avenues. The wings of the old structure have been disconnected from the main edifice, and are to be used for the residence of professors. The front portion of the centre building is likewise to be occupied by professors and their families. The rest is construed into recitation rooms, chapel, library, astronomical and chemical rooms. The repairs and alterations are not all fully completed yet. The college bell remains unswung and hangs suspended on a skeleton frame in the front yard. A good many old desks and chairs are scattered about, and the paint smells very fresh. It is expected that by the end of the week everything and everybody will be in the place. Bishop POTTER officiates at the opening exercises in the chapel this morning, assisted by President KING. A chaplain has been engaged to conduct the exercises and prayers hereafter instead of the President—quite an innovation upon former customs. The present number of students is about 150. Four new professors are shortly to be appointed. The Fifth avenue omnibuses will run hereafter up to the college, and the Harlem cars have promised also to stop at forty-ninth-street and accommodate students in getting to and from the College.

THE ALLEGED SLAVER MERCHANT.—The examination of the parties found by the United States Marshal on board the schooner *Merchant*, when she was detained on suspicion of having been fitted out for the slave-trade, was continued yesterday, before United States Commissioner MORTON. Two witnesses were examined.

Captain LAFAYETTE TOMPKINS, of the steamer *Satellite*, testified to the manner of the capture as before given. When the schooner was just outside of Sandy Hook, he saw something thrown overboard, but could not tell what it was.

A. D. STANFORD, also on the *Satellite*, testified to having seen something thrown overboard from the *Merchant*, which he thought was either raw cotton or papers. He said the Captain of the *Birkbeck* told him that his making for the brig was a mere ruse or sham; and the captain of the tug told him he had been engaged to put "the foreigners" on board the *Merchant* that morning. A further hearing was postponed to Wednesday.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—On the 17th of October, 1854, a man named ARCHIBALD IRVIN was killed during a fight in Jefferson-square, by a blow on the head with a cart-rung. An inquisition was had by Coroner O'DONNELL, and a verdict rendered that IRVIN came to his death by violence at the hands of HUGH DARRAGH. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused party, but he eluded the officers and fled to Canada, where he has remained until recently, when he returned to this City. Notice of his return was given to the police, and yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, Officers ROACH and MCDERMOTT, of the Sixteenth Ward, arrested DARRAGH, whom they found at a place of resort in their District. He was committed to await further action.

THE STUYVESANT PEAR TREE.—The Stuyvesant Pear Tree, corner of Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue, is white with blossoms. The Knickerbockers should make a pilgrimage to see the fine old relic in its glory.

☞ We learn that the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, Rev. S. A. CORRY, pastor, which has been laboring under pecuniary embarrassments since its completion, is now in a fair way of being relieved.

☞ The Hudson River boats brought down, during the last 48 hours, 15,000 barrels of Flour, and 41,000 bushels of Wheat.

Board of Supervisors.

The Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor CLANCY in the chair. There was no business of importance before the Board, with the exception of the following

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1857.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:
Gentlemen—I beg to call your attention to an act passed by the Legislature April 15, 1857, relating to the Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York.

By the provisions of this law, the Mayor and Recorder have ceased to be members of the Board, the former assuming the same relation to its proceedings as he bears to the proceedings of the Common Council.

Deeming it necessary that the Board shall organize and assume its duties under this law, I hereby tender my resignation as Chairman, and now withdraw from the Board.

Returning my thanks for the courtesy and kindness extended to me, and desirous that the Supervisors will continue vigilant and industrious in the discharge of the important trusts devolving upon them, I am sincerely their well-wisher, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The communication was accepted and ordered on file, and the Board adjourned till Monday afternoon.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.

A German laborer named SCHOP, aged 38 years, was killed about 7 o'clock yesterday morning by falling from the scaffolding of a new building in Essex-street between Stanton and Rivington streets. He had just ascended and emptied his hod, which he was about raising to his shoulder when he fell to the sidewalk and was instantly killed. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body at the Seventeenth Ward Station house. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.

MARY COOPER, aged 35 years, a native of Ireland, died very suddenly on Sunday evening, at her boarding-house, No. 160 Worth-street. An inquest upon the body was made by Coroner CONNERY. A medical examination was made by Dr. WELTJE, who expressed the opinion that deceased died of congestion of the brain, from intemperance. The Jury so found.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND IN THE RIVER.—Another body, that of a man about 5 feet 5 inches high, with black hair, large whiskers, was found yesterday morning in the river at the foot of Dey-street. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon it. It was not identified. Verdict: "That the said unknown man came to his death by being drowned, but from what cause the Jury cannot say." The body appeared to have been in the water about two months.

Fires.

IN JAMES-STREET.—A fire broke out in and destroyed the stable rear of No. 64 James-street, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. It was owned by a Mrs. JOHNSON. Four horses were suffocated to death. One of them belonged to Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN, one to TIMOTHY EVAN, one to Mr. DWYER, and one to Mr. GRAHAM. They were valued at $100 each. A young man named HENRY FOLLIS, who slept in the stable, was not awakened until his clothing had taken fire, and he was so badly burned that his recovery is considered doubtful.

IN READE-STREET.—The cooper's shop of S. ROBERTS, No. 74 Reade-street, took fire from sparks from the chimney, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and before extinguished did about $100 damage to the building. Some furniture on the second floor was injured to the extent of about $100. The cooper's shop is insured for $800 in the National Insurance Company. There is no insurance on the furniture.

INCENDIARISM.—An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday night to destroy the building corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street, occupied by JOHN ENDE. A large quantity of shavings and paper was placed in the cellar, the 14th floor in the basement ceiling. No damage was done.

(Advertisement.)

EVERYBODY IS RAVISHED.—Hosts of our acquaintances are in rapturous with a medicine called "The Extract of Commelia Indica," which, we are assured by an abundance of competent and reputable witnesses is a sure, speedy, and permanent cure for consumption, coughs, cold, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, nervousness, and general debility. This highly-prized medical preparation was discovered many years ago, in Calcutta, by Dr. H. JAMES, a London practitioner, who had taken his only child—a daughter—there with him, hoping that the climate would prolong her life. She was pronounced an incurable case of consumption. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard, and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. He is now an aged man, and long since retired from practice; but he thinks it his duty to confer the grand benefit he holds upon his sick fellow-beings; and he therefore supplies it to all who apply for it. His charge is $5 a bottle; but if you cannot pay that, he will send you full instructions for making and successfully using the Extract. To get these instructions, you have only to inclose four postage stamps to the address "Dr H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J." Try this famous medicine. There can be no doubt of its efficacy.

(Advertisement.)

THE DESTINY OF NATIONS MIGHT HAVE BEEN CHANGED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—If Gen. WALKER's soldiers had used BRANDRETH'S PILLS his army would not have disappeared beneath yellow, Panama and putrid fevers. The ravages of cholera and dysentery would have been stayed, and those two thousand lives preserved. These would have sufficed to have conquered his enemies, and "manifest destiny" would have advanced one more step on the sure basis of victorious possession. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are as important to Southern filibusters as powder and ball. With the one they can destroy their foes; with the other, conquer tropical climates. Principal office No. 48 Brandreth Building.

(Advertisement.)

WHAT THE PUBLIC THINK.

NONE OF THE IMITATORS OF THE FAMOUS LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.

can possibly approach the beautiful finish, the rare perfection, the astonishingly life-like and

PICTURESQUE TRANSFERS FROM REALITY

presented by the sweetly colored views, and pocket-fitting cases, sold at such low prices to families, and for presents to ladies, by the American Agent, M. CURRANS, at HALL'S Music Store, corner Broadway and Park-place.

(Advertisement.)

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated fluid extract, derived from the juices of the OLIVE and PINE. It is applied and inhaled, and is the only fluid that contains *Electro Magnetism*, which it imparts to the system, increasing its VITALITY, enabling it to expel pain and disease. OLIVE TAR is a *specific* for all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, SKIN, &c. Sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State street, (east side of Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

STAFFORD'S OINTMENT AND POWDERS, FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF IMPURE BLOOD.—The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of SULPHUR AND IRON WITH SUGAR OF MILK. The taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly on the blood. The Ointment is sold at 25 cents a bottle, and the Powders for $1 a package of twelve powders, by the Stafford Olive Tar Company, No. 16 State street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Beware of Counterfeits! Purchasers are hereby informed of a certain test as to the genuineness of these remedies; it is necessary to see that each leaf of the book of directions around each pot and box show the words "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," as a water-mark in semi transparent letters. All not thus authenticated are frauds. Sold as the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 per box or pot.

(Advertisement.)

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—When all other medicines, and even a Southern climate, have failed to relieve Pulmonary disease and Scrofula, this inestimable tonic and disinfectant works a cure. KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES are a sovereign remedy for Worms, in the tempting shape of a confection. They are devoid of any mineral substance. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

(Advertisement.)

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

A VERY IMPORTANT MATTER.—Do you know that your tailor and your shoemaker labor in vain to make you look well if you make a choice of a poor hat? It is a fact. If you would look dressed to perfection, and at the same time consult the interest of your pockets, get a HAT from KNOX. Go to his beautiful store, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and inspect his stock. You will surely find a HAT to suit you there.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES—Before you select your Summer millinery, visit R. T. WILDE'S spacious show rooms, just opened at No. 251 Broadway. His stock is the largest in the City, and he is content with small profits on his immense sales. His Paris styles of silk and straw Summer bonnets, dress caps and head-dresses, silk goods, artificial flowers, ribbons, laces, bonnet frames, &c., take the lead of all others.

[Advertisement.]

AUTHORS.—The successful author develops nature, and describes in harmony with human emotion and human wants. Phrenology is the "key-board" by which to reach all the strings of the human soul. Examinations, with charts and written descriptions, daily, by Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The grand spectacle drama of "Cleopatra, or the Battle of Actium," continues to crowd this beautiful Theatre to overflowing nightly. It is to be repeated this evening, with the revived celebrated pantomime of "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," and drama of "Naval Engagements."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Why BREWER'S Moth Powder is decidedly superior to camphor, it retains the pleasant odor, which moths cannot endure. Try it for yourself and secure your furs. Sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. 6, H. KING, Broadway; E. J. DAVIES, Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well-know persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, N. Y.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Pub. of the *Independent*, N. Y.
E. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., P. O. *Christian Intelligencer*, N.Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., N.Y.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
E. E. Yeld, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
John M. Earnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
General Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

The Police Commission at Brooklyn.

The following communication was received by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen last evening:

To the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

YOU are hereby respectfully requested by the Board of Police of the Metropolitan District of the State of New-York, to furnish and provide, at the expense of the city of Brooklyn, all necessary accommodations within the precincts of said Metropolitan District or are contained within the boundary of said city, all such station houses required by the Board of Police for the accommodation of the Police force of such precincts, for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons arrested for offences, in accordance with section 14 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof."

The Board of Police will require the station-houses now used for Police purposes, and the existing accommodations therein, and provision for warming and lighting the same, and will need no further provision in respect to the same until a further requisition is made upon your honorable body.

By order of the Board,
R. DRAPER, President.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1857.

Alderman PALMER moved to lay the communication upon the table.

Alderman FOWLER said he hoped it would not be received. He moved that the reception of the communication be indefinitely postponed. Adopted.

BROOKLYN FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.—The semi-annual report of Mr. RUFUS R. SALMAH, Fire Marshal of Brooklyn, for the six months ending April 30, has been made, from which it appears that the loss was $62,825, about $10,000 less than for the six months immediately preceding.

The insurance upon this amount was $99,850.

There were 84 fires—12 in November, 19 in December, 17 in January, 9 in February, 13 in March, 14 in April.

Causes of Alarm.—Accident, 24; incendiary 12; from chimney, carelessness, rekindling of ruins, sparks from foundry, unknown, set on fire by boys 2 each; burning chimney, supposed incendiary, 14; false alarm, 7; friction matches, defect in ranges, maliciously, tobacco and pipe, fluid explosion, by children, goods in draft, tarpot, bonfire, defect in stove-pipe, 1 each.

☞ There was a fire in a dwelling at the corner of Lorimer and Meserole streets, E. D. of Brooklyn, about 10 o'clock Sunday evening. It was extinguished without much damage. Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 9, for the want of any more legitimate excitement, pitched into each other, and had a very nice fight. The boys threatened subsequently to sack the Houses of No. 6, but the Police interfering kept the peace. The Chief Engineer reported the conduct of these companies to the Common Council last evening.

KINGS COUNTY LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Association was held last evening in People's Hall, Brooklyn.

Resolutions were adopted that no member of the Association should apply for license; no members to be received after the 19th of May; and no back dues to be received after that date. Adjourned to Thursday evening next.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Common Council last evening directed that the Mayor, President of the Board and Health Committee constitute the Board of Health, and that they meet from June 1 to October 1.

MILITARY.—The 13th Regiment N. Y. S. M., Colonel ABEL SMITH, commanding, made their first Spring parade last evening, and made a very good appearance.

CRICKET.—The Long Island Club play their first game of the season at Bedford to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. CALVIN SELDEN, the pastor elect of the Third Reformed Dutch Church of Jersey City, was installed on Sunday afternoon. The sermon was preached by Rev. P. D. VAN ULIEF, of the Second Reformed Dutch Church; the charge to the pastor was delivered by Rev. Mr. DEMAREST, of Hackensack; and the charge to the people by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of Bergen.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.—Mr. SAMUEL A. FRENCH, the Chief Engineer of the Jersey City Fire Department, reports that during the year ending May 1st inst. there were twenty-two fires, and the loss is estimated at $520—which is about the same as during the preceding year. There were seventy-five false alarms—the most of which would be prevented by a fire-alarm bell, which would have an expense of about $700 per annum in repairing fire apparatus injured in this manner. The Department is 290 strong.

Medical News.

The annual meeting of the Kings County Medical Society was held at the Brooklyn Institute yesterday, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—SAMUEL BOYD.
Vice President—C. L. MITCHELL.
Secretary—A. LITTLE.
Treasurer—A. OTTERSON.
Censors—E. L. Cullen, John B. Ball, T. L. Mason, H. H. Smith, Ulrich Palmedo, F. R. Wade.
Delegates to National Convention—J. S. Thorne, I. Hyde, John B. Ball, D. L. Kissam, George Marvin, T. L. Wade, George C. Bennett.

The first meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health for this year was held on Wednesday. There were present—Aldermen WALSH, PRESTON, FITNIAM, SCHOLES and CLARKE. In the absence of the Mayor Alderman WALSH was called to preside. It was resolved that the Board meet every Wednesday, at 4 P. M., until the 1st of June, in the office of the Health Officer. The following Health Wardens were appointed: For the Third Police District, LEONARD HUFF; for the Fourth Police District, GEORGE WARDEN; for the Fifth Police District, JAS. W. BROWN; for the Sixth Police District, HENRY BOICE. The appointments for the other districts were laid on the table for one week.

Dr. JOHN V. LANSING has been appointed Resident Physician at the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, *vice* Dr. BAILEY, removed.

Dr. INGRAHAM has resigned his position as Consulting Physician to the Kings County Hospital, with the intention of visiting Europe.

From a medical monthly (which copies our report of the proceedings of the Academy of Medicine, honorably crediting it to "a daily journal") we extract the following prescription—translating it into English—of which Dr. HORACE GREEN says: "we are accustomed, while traveling in summer, always to take a small vial of it with us; as this medicine is quite sure to arrest, in children or adults, the intestinal irritation which in the warm season is so liable to follow a change of diet and the drinking of a different and perhaps a *harder* kind of water than that to which we had been accustomed:

Tincture of camphor, an ounce and a half; tincture of capsicum, half an ounce; compound spirits of lavender, one ounce and laudanum, one ounce.

Mix, and take from 20 to 40 drops at a dose, (for an adult) according to circumstances, several times a day if necessary.

At the last meeting of the Medical Society of London, says the London *Lancet* of March 7, Dr. SNOW showed a specimen of amylene which had a less powerful and more agreeable odor than that which he showed to the Society on a former occasion. He said that the change had been produced by great care in its preparation on the part of Mr. BULLOCK, and that the chief obstacle to the use of this agent was in a great measure removed; and he expected that the odor would be still less when the amylene could be procured in a state of more absolute purity. He had given the amylene in 69 operations, and in one case of labor; since he read a paper on January 10, making a total of 91 cases. The results confirmed what he had stated on the former occasion, as to certain advantages it possessed over chloroform in a number of instances. A little vomiting had occurred in six of the cases; this was much less than would be met with from chloroform, more especially as many of the patients had taken a meal just before the operation.

Personal.

The Galveston *Civilian* thinks that Maj. Ben. MCCULLOCH, who now holds the office of United States Marshal of the First District of Texas, will not accept the appointment to the Governorship of Utah, which the telegraph informed him had been tendered him.

The editor of the Macon *Citizen* (Georgia) has been sued for libel, damages laid at $30,000, for saying something personal about a man who refused to pay a bill of 90 shillings.

A German teacher in Austin, Texas, accused by a German girl, a pupil of his, of taking improper liberties with her, was taken across the river by an infuriated mob, who proposed to lynch him, but the Mayor interfered, and the assailants were punished, while the man went scot free.

THE STORM AT MOBILE.—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—The telegraph has noticed the occurrence of a terrible rain-storm at Mobile, Ala., on Friday, the 1st inst., which is stated by the papers of that city to have been more destructive than any except the great storm of 1852. The rain commenced running in torrents at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and continued without intermission until a late hour on Friday morning, attended with thunder and lightning. The *Advertiser* says:

The gutters soon became overcharged and overflowed into the intermediate streets, which became quite respectable rivers, the lower parts of the city became impassable lakes, and many dwellings were encroached upon by the rising flood. On and beyond Broad-street the water attained a depth of several feet, penetrating some of the dwellings in the vicinity, covering the first floors, and in some instances so increased as to alarm the occupants, and induce them to vacate their premises and seek shelter in less exposed situations.

In all parts of the city bridges at the street crossings have been torn up and carried off, and wood piles and lumber washed away—several of the gutters being literally strewed with these evidences of the destruction. The sidewalk on the north side of the public square, as is the case in several other places, has been undermined, and is now in shocking order. Gardens have been beaten down, and in some instances growing vegetables carried away by this unlooked for irrigation.

The furnace at the gas works became submerged, and consequently the supply of gas was cut off, and the city continued until daylight on Saturday morning in darkness. In attempting to escape a horse, cart, and man was drowned.

The *Granite State Register* is a new weekly, very handsomely got up, issued at Nashua, N. H., by Messrs. KEEP & CRAFT. It is Free-Soil Democratic.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 11.

$10,000 Indiana St. 6s	88½	60 Mich. Cen. Ut. R.	95¼
14,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	50 do	95
2,500 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86¾	100 do	95
5,000 Erie R. Con. bn. 71	77½	600 M. S. & N. I. RR.	68½
1,000 Mil. Div. R. 1st m.	77½	100 do	68½
5,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	90½	100 do	68½
5,000 do	89¾	100 do	68½
1,000 Ill. Fr. & Bds. w'p	89¾	200 do	68¾
1,000 Chi. & R. Isl. Bds	97	113 do	68¾
11,000 Harlem R. R. 1st M	79	50 do	65
6 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	128¾	100 do	68¾
200 do	128	100 do	68¾
60 Penn Coal Co.	89¾	200 Ill. Cen. R. R.	124
5 Pa. M. Steamship Co.	64	325 do	123
400 New-York Cen. RR.	86¾	100 do	123
300 do	86¾	350 do	123½
10 do	87	50 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	48
150 do	87¾	50 do	47¾
100 do	87¾	50 do	47¾
100 do	87¾	94 C. C. & C. R. R.	104
200 Erie Railroad	41¾	40 Gal. & Chic. R.	99
200 do	41¾	20 do	99¾
100 do	41¾	600 Cleve & Tol. R. R.	88
100 do	41¾	50 do	88¾
100 do	41¾	50 do	88¾
100 do	41¾	50 do	88¾